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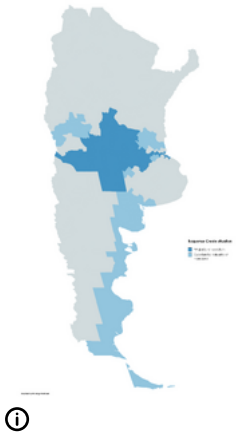
Template:Boquense Creole



Map of Boquense Creole speakers situationIn Light Blue: Spoken as second language {{colorbox|color=#4293c3|}} In Heavy Light Blue: Spoken as the first or official language

Boquense Creole	
Type	Synthetic (Indoeuropean family)
Alignment	Nominative-Accusative
Head direction	Initial
Tonal	No
Declensions	Yes
Conjugations	Yes
Genders	Masculine - Femenine
Nouns decline according to...	
Case	**Number**
Definiteness	**Gender**
Verbs conjugate according to...	
Voice	**Mood**
Person	**Number**
Tense	**Aspect**
Meta-information	
Progress	**Expression error: Unexpected < operator.**%

Statistics	
Nouns	**Expression error: Unexpected < operator.**%
Verbs	**Expression error: Unexpected < operator.**%
Adjectives	**Expression error: Unexpected < operator.**%
Syntax	**Expression error: Unexpected < operator.**%
Words	Alò: Hello, Bunas tarda: good afternoon, buna notte: good night of 1500

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Classification and Dialects

The standard boquense creole is that spoken in the city of Quilmes and surrounding areas to the south. However, in central and west Republic of La Boca, there's an important amount of native-speakers and second-language speakers, mainly in Floresta province.

Boquense creole is classified as an indoeuropean conlang, related with Italian, Spanish, Portuguese, French and dialects like Genovese.

Phonology

Consonants

	Bilabial	**Labio-dental**	**Dental**	**Alveolar**	**Post-alveolar**	**Retroflex**	**Palatal**	**Velar**	**Uvular**	**Pharyngeal**	**Epiglottal**	**Glott**
Nasal	m						ɲ					
Plosive	p, b		t, d									
Fricative		f			z							
Affricate				dz	ch						j	
Approximant												
Trill				r								
Flap or tap												
Lateral fric.												
Lateral app.				l								
Lateral flap												

Vowels

	Front	**Near-front**	**Central**	**Near-back**	**Back**
High	i				u
Near-high	e				o
High-mid					

Mid	
Low-mid	
Near-low	
Low	a

Phonotactics

Boquense Creole syllable structure can be summarized as follows; parentheses enclose optional components:

$(C_1 (C_2)) (S_1) V (S_2) (C_3 (C_4))$

Creole syllable structure consists of an optional syllable onset, consisting of one or two consonants; an obligatory syllable nucleus, consisting of a vowel optionally preceded by and/or followed by a semivowel; and an optional syllable coda, consisting of one or two consonants. The following restrictions apply:

- Onset
  - First consonant (C_1): Can be any consonant, including a liquid (/l, r/).
  - Second consonant (C_2): If and only if the first consonant is a stop /p, t, k, b, d, ɡ/ or a voiceless labiodental fricative /f/, a second consonant, always a liquid /l, r/, is permitted. Onsets /tl/ and /dl/ occur only in loanwords.
- Nucleus
  - Semivowel (S_1)
  - Vowel (V)
  - Semivowel (S_2)
- Coda
  - First consonant (C_3): Can be any consonant
  - Second consonant (C_4): Most often /s/, but can be /ɡ/ after /n/ in English loanwords like *marketing*. A coda combination of two consonants appears only in loanwords (mainly from Classical Latin) but never in words inherited from Vulgar Latin.
  - Medial codas assimilate place features of the following onsets and are often stressed.

Maximal onsets include ***tr**ansporte* /trans˙por.te/, ***fl**aco* /˙fla.ko/, ***cl**ave* /˙kla.be/.

Maximal nuclei include *b**uey*** /buei/, *Urug**uay*** /u.ru˙guai/.

Maximal codas include *i**ns**talar* /ins.ta˙lar/, *pe**rs**pectiva* /pers.pek˙ti.ba/.

In many dialects, a coda cannot be more than one consonant (one of n, r, l or s) in informal speech. Realizations like /tras˙por.te/, /is.ta˙lar/, /pes.pek˙ti.ba/ are very common, and in many cases, they are allowed even in formal speech.

Because of the phonotactic constraints, an epenthetic /e/ is inserted before word-initial clusters beginning with /s/ (e.g. *escribir* 'to write') but not word-internally (*transcribir* 'to transcribe'), thereby moving the initial /s/ to a separate syllable. The epenthetic /e/ is pronounced even when it is not reflected in spelling (e.g. the surname of Carlos Slim is pronounced /es˙lin/). While Boquense Creole words undergo word-initial epenthesis, cognates in Latin and Italian do not:

Writing System

Letter	a	b	c	d	dz	e	f	g	h	i	j	k
Sound	ɑ	β	ʒ	d	ʤ	e	f	ɣ	ħ	ɪ	χ*1	k*2
Letter	l	m	n	gn	o	p	q	r	s	t	u	v
Sound	ɬ	m	ŋ	ɲ	o	p	ʔ	ɾ, ʁ	s	t	ʌ, ʊ	β
Letter	w*3	x*4	y*5	z								
Sound	ɯ	ks, ʃ	ʃ	ts								

*1: Only in Arabic and Hebrew derived words/loanwords

*2: Only in Arabic and Hebrew loanwords, otherwise non-existent sound

*3: Only in Arabic and Hebrew and Argentinian lunfardo words like *wachín* (little boy)

*4: Greek derived words.

*5: Yeism, and in argentinian lunfardo (example, *yuta:* police)

Grammar

Boquense creole words can be divided into the following lexical categories: articles, nouns, adjectives, pronouns, verbs, adverbs, prepositions, conjunctions, and interjections. The articles vary according to definiteness (definite, indefinite, and partitive), number, gender, and the initial sound of the subsequent word. Partitive articles compound the preposition *da* with the corresponding definite article, to express uncertain quantity. In the plural, they typically translate into English as "few"; in the singular, typically as "some".

Nouns

Most nouns are derived from Spanish or English. Many of these are themselves borrowed from Portuguese (e.g. *poeta* below). Although Creole nouns do not inflect for case, they are derived from a mixture of the Latin nominative and accusative cases.

Adjectives

In Boquense Creole, an adjective can be placed before or after the noun. The unmarked placement for most adjectives (e.g. colours, nationalities) is after the noun, but this is reversed for a few common classes of adjective — those denoting beauty, age, goodness, and size are placed *before* the noun in the unmarked case, and after the noun for emphasis.

Placing the adjective after the noun can alter its meaning or indicate restrictiveness of reference. If a noun has many adjectives, usually no more than one will be before the noun.

Verbs

Based on the ending of their *infinite presente* (*-are*, *-ere*, or *-ire*), all Boquense verbs can be assigned to three distinct conjugation patterns. Exceptions are found: *fare* "to do/make" (from Latin *FACĔRE*) and *dire* "to say" (from Latin *DICĔRE*) were originally 2nd conjugation verbs that reduced the unstressed vowel in the infinitive (and consequentially in the future and conditional, whose stem derives from the infinitive), but still follow the 2nd conjugation for all the other tenses; this behaviour is similarly featured in the verbs ending in *-trarre*, *-porre* and *-durre*, derived respectively from the Latin *TRAHĔRE* (to drag), *PONĔRE* (to put) and *DVCĔRE* (to lead).

Just like many other Romance languages, Boquense verbs express distinct verbal aspects by means of analytic structures such as periphrases, rather than synthetic ones; the only aspectual distinction between two synthetic forms is the one between the *imperfetto* (habitual past tense) and the *passato remoto* (perfective past tense), although the latter is usually replaced in spoken language by the *passato prossimo*.

Syntax

Boquense Creole is an SOV language.

The subject is usually omitted when it is a pronoun – distinctive verb conjugations make it redundant. Subject pronouns are considered emphatic when used at all.

Questions are formed by a rising intonation at the end of the sentence (in written form, a question mark). There is usually no other special marker, although wh-movement does usually occur. In general, intonation and context are important to recognize questions from affirmative statements.

Davide è arrivat dal uffiziu?	(David has arrived at the office.)
Davide è arrivat dal uffiziu?	("Talking about David… did he arrive at the office?" or "Davide has arrived at the office? Really?" - depending on the intonation)
Per quam Davide è arrivat dal uffiziu?	(Why has David arrived at the office?)
Per quam Davide è arrivat dal uffiziu.	(Because David has arrived at the office.)
È arrivat Davide in uffiziu.	("It was **David** who arrived at the office" or "David **arrived** at the office" - depending on the intonation)
Èst arrivat Davide in uffiziu?	(Has David arrived at the office?)
Ell a arrivat in uffiziu.	(He has arrived at the office.)
(Ell) è arrivate dal uffiziu.	(**He** has arrived at the office.)
Ch' è arrivat dal uffiziu?	(Who has arrived at the office?)

In general, adjectives come after the noun they modify, adverbs after the verb. But: as with French, adjectives coming before the noun indicate essential quality of the noun. Demonstratives (e.g. *queste* this, *quelle* that) come before the noun, and a few particular adjectives (e.g. *bello*) may be inflected like demonstratives and placed before the noun.

Lexicon

Most of the **Boquense Creole vocabulary** comes from Latin because is a Romance conlang.

However, other languages that came into contact with it have also left their mark. In the twentieth century, the lexicon of boquense creole had about 80% words of Spanish and Italian origin and 20% of Hebrew, Japanese, Germanic, Greek and Arabic origin.

Example text

Tous els sè umans nascent liberes et egals en dignità et dereitos, et dotats come sons de raixò et cunxiença, doverò comportarsi fraternallment lis uns amb aultres (Articolo 1 della Declaraziù Universal dells Dereitos del Human)

All human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights and, endowed as they are with reason and conscience, must behave fraternally with one another. (Art. 1 Universal Declaration of Human Rights)